Cha Deseldine

SHERIDAN.

Highly Important Despatches from General Grant.

Capture of the Rebel General Early and His Force.

One of the Results of Sheridan's New Movement Up the Shenandeah.

THE ALARM OF THE REBELS.

RACE FOR LYNCHBURG.

Secretary Stanton to General Dix. WAR DEPARTMENT, WARRINGTON, March 5, 1865. To Major General Dix, New York :-

The following despatches in relation to the reported lefeat and capture of General Early by General Sheridan d the capture of Charlotterville have been received by

General Sheridan and his force commenced their ment last Monday, and were at Staunton when last from. Major General Hancock was placed in res of the Middle Military Division during the absee of General Sheridan, headquarters at Winchester. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Grant to Secretary Stanton. CITY POINT, Va., March 6-11 A. M. STAFFOR, Scoretary of War :-

erters in this morning report that Sheridan had d Early and captured Charlottesville. They report our regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reroe Early.

> U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. GENERAL GRANT'S SECOND DESPATCH. CITY POINT, Va., March 5-2 P. M. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

riers from every point of the enemy's lines conarm the capture of Charlottesville by General Sheridan. mey say he captured General Early and nearly his entire deting of eighteen hundred men. Four brigades ere reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there re General Sheridan, if possible.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General Orry Pourr, Va , March 5-4 P. M.

of General Early and nearly his entire force.

y it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton sville, and that the defeat was total.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, March 5-11 P. M. and his forces near Charlottesville, on Thursday last, after a sharp engagement, whipped his forces and ed General Early. When the courser left Shepihen was pursuing the remnants of Early's army.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch. WINCERSTER, Va., March 8, 1866.

on an expedition up the valley. The expedition was well compand, commanded in person by General Shoridan and his subordinates, Generals Merrit, Custer, Devins, Foreyth and Gibbs. No information has been received from

this army since it left here.

All ALLEGED COMPLIANT TO CAPTUM CEPHRAL SCIENCIAR,

A few days ago three Winchester families, by the
mance of Sherrard, Lee and Bunell, were sent without
our lines, on the charge of disloyalty. It is alleged they conspired together to get up a socable ball, to which General Sheridan was to be
an invited guest, and that during its progress a detachment of Mosby's guerillas was to seles the General, take
him captive and convey him to Richmond, & la Kelley
and Crock. The plan was frustrated, and the ladies (!)
who concocled it are now in full communion with those

orgeant Mulligan, went up the valley on special duty. their return they were met by a body of guerillas, and severely wounding private Goff, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry. The affair fook place near Middle

An order has been issued discontinuing furloughs to Boors and enlisted men. This looks like an early re-comption of active military operations.

Williamsburg City News.

VAULT-ATTEMPTED INVANTICIDE. - About clock yesterday afternoon a well dressed ras soon coming out of a house in Union Haron street, Greenpoint, and shortly after tof a new-born child were heard emanatcult in the yard. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rass loles were passing at the time, and these others, entered the premises, and over h others, entered the premises, and over one over the vault, succeeded in rescuing fine healthy male child. It is supposed ad been visiting in the neighborhood, and bor coming on suddenly, she sought this rabane. The irfant was taken home by s, who will await the order of the Super-tie Poor. Captain Davis, of the Forty-y, sent Sergeant Both and officer Pheips case, and the girl was traced to Frank-it is presumed, she took the care for trict.

rrested on Enturday, by officer Videtto, of the Forty-fifth precinct, charged with stealing wearing appa-Macau street, W. D. The girl had been living in the family of Mr. bwift, in Walton street, E. D., but was visiting at the residence of Mrs. Waish at the time of the

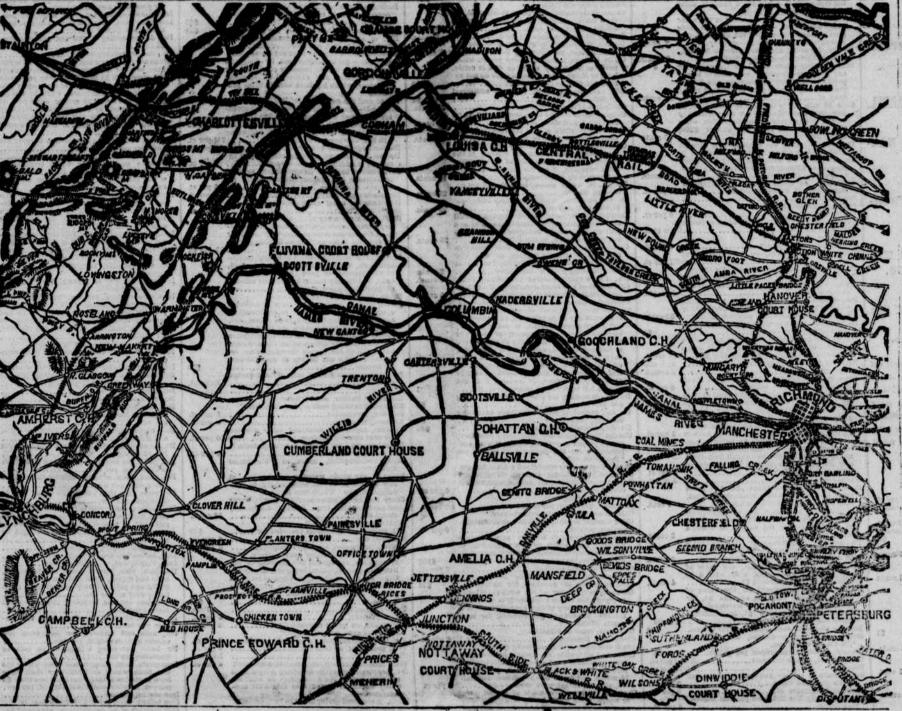
est upon the body of Harry Dobson, who died suddealy, of congestion of the brain on Saturday night in Morth Second acreet, near Fourth, Eastern District. Descriptors Bunglant —Early on Saturday mersing the

dence of Mr. Richard Williams, 296 Fourth street, tern District, was entered and rebbed of various arti

Salling of the Nova Scotlan. Ponviano, Me., March 5, 1865.
The Nova Scotton, Capt. Brown, sailed at two o'clock
in moralise for Londonderry and Liverpool.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL GENERAL EARLY.

Sheridan's New Movement Up the Shenandoah-Its Success-The Race for Lynchburg-Tightening of the Lines Around Richmond.



THE SOUTH.

The South Suffering from Wind on the Stomach.

Stomach.

Stomach.

Fill Asset Congress Requested to quit Talking AND go to work or Adjourn.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 3.]

We trust that when peace shall return to this beligerent land, and our uniquesties and colleges are again in operation, there will be established in each of them a new department—the school of silence. In its professor's chair should be installed, grave and reflective, a Socrates, if such can now be found, not destitute himself of the capacity of eloquence, but chastened in oraprofessor's chair should be installed, grave and reflective, a socrates, if such can now be found, not destitute himself of the capacity of eloquence, but chastened in oratorical fervor by the domestic declamation of Xantippe. At the fees of this professor should she laid the golden statue of Georgies, inventer-of-extemporaneous eloquence and founder of the school described by Piato as "wood-weavers." With his foot on this prostrate statue should our professor sit and bid his pupils look and shudder at the ruin which gales of speech, let loose by a rhetorical Æglus, have brought upon an afflicted land. Then, in due course of time, another generation will arise, which will appreciate at the proper value those representative bodies which, in times like these, discourse for months upon wind instruments, while that man of action, General Lee, in valu points out the only means and hope of their salvation. One of the greatest charms of spring is that it puts an end to deliberative bodies, as it is one of the consolations of fall that it puts an end to the kindred bore and annoyance of mosquitoes. The land is wearied and disgusted with debates, addresses and high-sounding resolutions. The passege and enactment four months ago of any law putting into the field all able bedied men, the Representatives included, would have done for the physical and meral strength of the confederacy more than four months of continuous eloquence. It is vain new to deplose the past; but we may at least invoke the representatives of the people to spare the world any further infliction of speeches which do not answer the arguments of Grant and Sherman, and of appeals which are not distinguished by the Demontherosan attribute of action. We do not observe that Sherman was saywhere stopped in his march by the one thousand rounds of, orportorial Parrott guns which governors and other public speakers let off at his advancing columns. Unless the representatives of the people take the field themselves and secure a position so does to the enemy that

The Panama Mercontile Chronicle of February 13, re-ceived by the bark Idaho, contains the following:— Our native friends are so greatly exercised in their conjectures relative to the mission of General Sickles to this government that we are induced to refer to it again without having any positive data on the subject. It is said that the General's object is to procure from the Co-

without having any positive data on the subject. It is said that the General's object is to procure from the Colombina government a concession of lands on which the United States government will form a settlement of thirty thousand of the negroes emancipated by the great secsion war. It is stated that one million of dollars will be given for this privilege, and it is feared that the settlement of thirty thousand emancipated slaves will lead to a repetition of Texan history.

We would first state that the American government will never pay \$1,000,000 for this privilege, and in the second place our native friends do not understand the character of the American slaves or the relationship which would exist between them as emigranis and the United States government.

The object of the Americans, as disclosed in several of President Lincoln's speeches and despatches, is to remove these poor people from a country which has been there may be a state bordering on destruction through their presence there in the condition of slaves. To leave these people as freed niem in the Southern States after the war may have been concluded, would be a constant cause of irritation to the former masters, inducing disaffection and turmoli, as successors to a restoration of the Union. It is their wish, therefore, to settle them in one of the neighboring and friendly States, where the laws of the country will guarantee them safety, and where it will be easy for the United States government.

The Navy.

The United States steamer Florida, nine guns, baving been unavoidably detained on account of repairs to be with the mails, packages and provisions for the North Atlantic blockeding squadres. Annexed is a correct list

of her officers:—

Acting Folenter Lieulmant Commander—Wm. Budd.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—W. G. Staples.

Acting Ensigns—Charles E. Beck, Thomas J. Rollins,
L. Granville Sampson and Thomas E. Asbread.

Acting Austians Surger—John E. Cobb.
Acting Austians Surger—John E. Cobb.
Acting Austians Paymaster—W. F. Keeler.

Engineers—Acting First Assistants, W. P. Magaw and R.
B. Swiff; Acting Second Assistants, W. P. Magaw and R.
B. Swiff; Acting Second Assistants, J. M. Lord, John Cotter, Shuba Geer and A. G. Collins.

Capitain's Circle—Erngest Fredricks.

Paymaster's Circle—Erngest Fredricks.

Paymaster's Circle—Erngest Fredricks.

Capital Master's Mates—Charles Cameron. Faward A.

Gould and Horace F. Pickering.

Count Pitel—Wm. Van Horn.

Acade Heel Pilet—Issac Vanderbils.

GRANT.

The Troops on the James Watching for the Rebel Fleet.

Rebel Indications of a Battle Before Richmond.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch. CITY POINT, March 4, 1865

For three days past the weather has been rainy almost beyond precedent. This, added to what had failen be-fore, has rendered the roads as nearly impassable as mud can make them. The depth of the latter is fabulous.

Mr. John Dent, of St. Louis, Mo., and brother in-law to quarters yesterday on his way bome. He was captured by the rebels at Skipworth's Landing, on the Misto Canton, Miss, and thence to Demoplis. After a short stay at the latter place he was conveyed to Mobile for confinement until sent to Governor Bonham, of South Carolina. By the latter he was ordered into the hands of the Sheriff in Columbia, the capital of the State, for safe-keeping, and was ten months confined in the long corridor, five feet wide, which rous around the prison cells in the contre of the lail. During all this time he was never once outside of his prison walls, or touched his foot to the earth.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, March 4—A. M.
The enemy are just now indulging nightly in a heavy cavairy division commanded by Brigadier General Kautz in ficeing to our lines; while we do not return the fire, owing to our knowledge of its intent. The rebels, coming to us in large flocks, say they are the true peace com-

missioners.

Lieutenant Merrell yesterday escorted around the lines of this army a representative of the London press, Dr. Fred. Tompkins, accompanied by C. C. Loigh, Dr. Tompkins came to the front with passes from the President and Mr. Stanton. These gentlemen visited the colored troops of this army, and left last evening for the South. South.
Fort Brady fired several shots yesterday afternoon, doubtless with an object. Had the robel rame purposed coming down they would have been in our midst ere the hour at which this despaich closes.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-PIPTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE PIRED, March 4, 1868.

About seven o'clock last evening a heavy discharge of artiflery from the hanks along the stree gave rise to see

siderable excitement throughout the corps. For a long time we have expected the advant of Semmes, the Alabams pirate, and the rapid discharge from heavy gune led all jo believe that at last the rebel fleet had determined to repeat the attempt which before proved a failure, and were dropping down the stream to carry out their programme of sighting our vessels and destroying our supplies at Jones' Neck, City Point and Bermuda. Courters were sent in the proper direction to obtain information, and in a short

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOM . March 3, 1866.

Nothing of importance to transpiring in this depart-

numbers, fifty-siz having arrived to-day, nearly all bringing their arms and equipments with them, for which they are to be paid. The number of maskets reand forty, all of them in good order. In addition to the usual stories told by these men, they say that two comusual stories told by these men, they say that two companies from each regiment of several brigades have been detailed from the army defending Petersburg and sent to hunt up deserters, thousands of whom are said to be scattered through the country, endeavoring to reach their homes. This is particularly the case with the North and South Carolina troops, who are sick and tired of the contest, and anxious to join their families, now within our lines. These men ere principally veterans of three and four years' service, and many of them are those lately exchanged. All of them being refused furtioushs, and not paid for a long time, nor any prospect of getting any soon, they took "French leave."

Antheny Raymoud, of Company B, and Newell J. Ragle, of Company B, of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, were shot to-day for attempting to desert to the enemy. Five regiments of the First division of the Second corps, to which the criminals belonged, were assembled to witness the execution, the details of which were in charge of the Provost Marshal of the division.

The Ninety-first New York Volunteers, a veteran regiment, arrived at the front to-day, and were assigned to the Third division of the Fifth corps. They numbered about six hundred men, and presented a splendid appearance.

REBEL ACCOUNTS

Indications of a Battle Before Richmond.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 2]
There is nothing of importance from the Army of Northern Virginia. Deserters in great numbers are coming into our lines from Grant's army, which is an indication that they are in expectation of a bable.

No Doubt Entertained of Grant's Inten-tion to Move on the Rebel Hight.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 3]

Everything remains quiet on these lines, and is likely
so to continue while the rain and mud lasts, and of
these there seeems to be no end. There is no doubt that
Grant will make another keavy momenant on our right no
soon as the condition of the roads will permit.

Affairs in Lee's Army.

[From the Richmond sentinel March 5.]
The rain and the mud have put a step to military operations in the richity of Richmond and Fetersburg.

Deserters from Grant's army are coming in daily, and are sent on their way home relocing.

Deserters and absolutes from the Confederate armies are returning to their commands in large numbers from all sections of the country, and are scaling themselves of General Lee's amnesty proclamation. A deserter in der sentence of death in the Army of Northern Virginia was released on the day appointed for his execution, the proclamation having been received about two hours previous to the time fixed for his being shot. He remarked, upon being set free, that if he lived for a hundred years he life belonged to his country, and he should, by his devotion to his country and to duty is the future, show that demency in his case had not been misplaced.

Marine Dienstere.

Purtaneurera, March 5, 1865. The bark Phonix, from Liverpool for Philadelphia went ashere on the 3d inst., south of Cape Henlopen She has twelve feet of water in the hold.

The brig Hattie S. Emery, from Cardenas, arrived to-day. While coming up through White Head passage also struck a sunken ledge, but same all habites two thou, and strokes nor legge.

Tou have had occasion from time to time, as a master of duty from the public journalist to the public itself, to remonstrate against the imperfections of our depart-ments of sanitary regulation, and especially against the edious features of our ill-advised add unhealthy system

Any one whom business may call into the Croton public works and the special forms and methods of our underground city. Consequently we hear of the anneal repetition of contracts for great jengths of only inches teaches by thirty-two, which the Chief Ragineer of the Board has recently declared to be clongated case pools, detrimental to the public heafth and peralizing to a defective system of arrangement.

The philosophy of correct sewerage, as laid down by competent authorities, in the offunges of the Journal of the Frankin Institute and other alanders publications, may be thus stated:—

HROOKLYN SEWER 1808 TO 1808.	
Trunk Mains.	Feet.
72 Inch	. 2,475
60 inch	. 6,000
54 inch	. 1.42
4s inch	
42 inch	60
36 inch	21, 28
	-
Total	.47,34
Tubular Pipe System.	Feet.
24 inch	84.13
18 luch	
16 Inch	112.04
12 incb	310,10
Total	615,37
It thus appears that in the best drained city	
United States, in which no complaints are h	
defective action and contrary to the usual pra	

traited States, in which no complaints are heard of orfective action, and contrary to the usual practice of our larger cities, not more than eight and one-haif percent of the swerage is classified under the head of truck a werrs, or severs which can be entered and cleaned by laborers, the tubular system being self-cleaning in theory and in practice.

In 1863 Brooklyn laid three miles of sowers, at a cost of \$22,400, while New York laid or contracted for \$5.55 miles at a cost of \$79,127. As a mere question, then, of concomy, andie from official confessions of sanitary evils, we see what is to be learned by crossing the ferry.

The pipes which, from the result of experience as to cost, durability and perfection of form, have superceded all others in Brooklyn, are manefactured from hydraulic cement mortar, very carefully prepared as to proportions of cement, sand and mater, and made on polished cast wep-cores, which insure absolute perfection in internal form and connection. This cohercie material comes to as with the sanction of the engineers of more than twe thousand years past, whose works are yet in successful mae. It should not, however, be confounded with pipes made of hydraulic cement and sand, which, for convenience in mondifing, are not properly tempered with water, and consequently fall to crystalize. SYPHON.

Sales of Seven-Thirties.

PRILADELPRIA, March 4, 1868.

Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sale of the seven-thirty loan to day at \$4,180,000, including a subscription of \$256,000 from New York, and three thousand individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 Tutal a huntilions for the name Sources.

Army Somewhere North Carolina.

Governor Vance Organizing to Oppose It.

The Bear Guard "Driven Out" of Columbia.

Grant and Sherman to be Beaten in Detail.

The Prospects of the Confederacy Unusually Brilliant.

Capture of the Rebel General Haygood's Brigade.

The Co-operative Columns Well Advanced Into North Carolina,

Reported Capture of General Haygood's

Brigade, of Hoke's Division. [From the Raisigh (N. C.) State Journal, March 2.] As the train left Wilmington our Whitworth bettery, planted at the head of the market, was firing upon the nemy, who had appeared upon the causeway on the western side of the Cape Fear river. Their main advance was then checked at Alligator creek; some few

skirmishers pushed forward, but were driven of.

It is bolieved that Haygood's brigade, with the exception of he Seventh battation, has been captured. Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the west side of the Cape Fear. The other troops on that side escaped.

Hopes Entertained of the Capture of Sherman's Army. (From the Richmond Whig, March 3.)

The Raleigh Conservative alludes to Sherman's opera-tions, and indulges the hope, if our plans are not thwarted, that our able generals and brave troops in that quarter will be able to "bag" him or send him howling to he rear. If the report brought us by telegraph that the mall force left by him at Columbia has been expelled the true, then the repulse in front, should be suffer much, would probably render his affairs desperate in the extreme. But we will not speculate further in regard to matters which must cease to be matters for mere specula-

The Coming Battle to be Decisive.
SERMAN AND GRANT TO BE BEATEN IN DETAIL.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 3.]
The wet season is at its height, and until the lat of May
the mud has no bottom in all the regions in the State of
Virginia Yankee deserters tell us that the enemy is
massing on his left, and Confederate deserters inform ing orders for several days. The mud effectually blockades both. "It would mire a kitten," said a not dier. "between the city and camp;" and we can readily believe him, from the condition of the upper streets of

Sherman bed, in South Carolina, perhaps than the State of Virginia presents; but he must find a new base about Wilmington before he can prosecute further life great raid. His capture of Colum brasilted or advanced the prospect of our subjughis bands. His circuitous march around Charleston re-subed to the supture of that sity; but as it relieved an great mjury to our cause. When he enters North Care of the Gid North State, as sticky as its famous tar. There he encounters new enemics—tarj mud and tar people—and together they will hang upon him and suck to him. He will not be able to shake off either. Neither is noisy nor demonstrative. The people of that State are as firmly fixed in the purpose of independence as are the lofty pines in the soil of their State. The noisy few that induced the enemy to believe that treason would welcome them in that State served but to make their ineignificance conspicuous, and demonstated unawerving fidelity of the people of that State. Goo Vance is now actively at work rallying the people and or The military condition of those confederate States

after four years of war, is by no means discouraging

The enemy has but two armies of all the hosts he once had in the field. Grant has literally stripped every sec-tion of the country, and concentrated all into two armies. In Westers Virginia he has not left men enough to pro-In Westere Virginia he has not left men enough to pro-tect his major generals in their beds. No rest for the wicked out there. In Tennessee and Kentucky there are no troops. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina have only email detachments, strongly fortified, dominat-ing no country and holding only their camping grounds. In Trans-Mississippi the Confederates have no grounds. In train-Mississippi the Confederates have me enemy. The army around Richmond and Sherman's movable columns only remain of all the hosts that once threatened these States. There two armies disputed of, victory and independence are ours; the whole country returns to Confederate authority, and we conferm again the frontiers of the enemy's country. Never before has the prospect of final and sure victory presented itself to these people. Now, for the first time, in the terms narround down to the ordered build. The enemy has apparent reneed down to the ordeal of battle. The enemy has apparently, had many successes; but really he has been narrowing the lesses, and putting it within the reach of our recourses and arms. While scattered over half a continent it was impossible to win a decisive victory; but con-centration has, after four years of effort, brought victory and independence within our reach, without hazardin our liberty upon the issue of battle. Grant ha been driven to this, despite his successes. He has been compelled to denude his conquests and give up the two. Defeat destroys Grat one army and then the other see that, in spite of the loss of Wilmington, Charleston and Bavannah, the strongest reasons for perseverance and effort present themselves. As for the two armies of Grant—that before Petersburg and that commanded Sherman—the best and most reliable information possession of our authorities is that the superiority is numbers is not so great as it has been on many previous

(From the Richmond Dispatch, March 3.) A telegram from Fayetteville on the 1st last, says that at that time no Yankers had advanced to that direc-

tion from Wilmington.
We publish this morning a full account from Yankee papers of our evacuation of Wilmington and the enemy's

ecupation.
We have nothing from Sharman. He is presumed to be Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

Borrow, March 5, 1865.
The Canada arrived at two P. M. The mails go forward to night, and will be due to New York early in the moral